

ATTACHMENT 1

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Approved For Release 2001/12/04 : CIA-RDP82-00457R008000720012-5
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCYPlanned receipts and expenditures of the Deutsche Bauernbank for 1951 - 1955
(Statistics are in Thousands of DM East)

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	Totals for 1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Total
1. Receipts:							
a. Interest	35,239	24,770	25,370	26,750	27,153	27,225	131,265
b. Commissions and charges (Provisionen u. Geschäftseinnahmen)	856	6,676	3,176	2,820	2,710	2,670	14,052
c. Commercial fees (Wirtschaftseinnahmen)	2,484	371	371	371	371	371	1,855
d. Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>38,579</u>	<u>27,817</u>	<u>28,917</u>	<u>29,941</u>	<u>30,231</u>	<u>30,266</u>	<u>147,172</u>
2. Expenditures:							
a. Interest *	25,000	12,085	12,785	12,800	12,725	12,600	62,995
b. Commissions	175	23	23	21	26	20	107
c. Salaries (incl. social insurance payments)	3,292	8,584	10,300	11,445	11,445	11,445	53,399
		36)	36)	36)	36)	36)	
d. Business and commercial expenditures	3,036	3,176	3,114	2,988	2,798	2,542	14,618
e. Taxes **	2,527	1,804	1,099	1,092	1,345	1,585	6,925
f. Social welfare	239	225		300	300	300	1,395
g. Depreciation	3,907	171	671	171)	171)	171)	3,005
				550)	550)	550)	
h. Profit	263	1,713	619	538	841	1,017	4,728
	<u>38,579</u>	<u>27,817</u>	<u>28,917</u>	<u>29,941</u>	<u>30,231</u>	<u>30,266</u>	<u>147,172</u>

** Note: The breakdown of taxes is given as follows:

Corporation tax	1,203	615	610	810	1,020
Tax on trade	494	375	370	420	445
Other taxes	107	109	112	115	120
	<u>1,804</u>	<u>1,099</u>	<u>1,092</u>	<u>1,345</u>	<u>1,585</u>

The amount of taxes appears higher in 1951 because of a double taxation caused by the uncompleted inclusion of the Landesgenossenschaftsbanken in the Deutsche Bauernbank.

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Comment: It will be noted that DBB interest payments are to be lower in 1951 than in 1950. This comes about because the Kreissparkassen are no longer permitted to lend money to the Deutsche Bauernbank as heretofore. Up to 1950 they had been lending money to the DBB at 2.5 per cent., but the Deutsche Notenbank no longer permits this, more especially since the Kreissparkassen were, at the same time, being refinanced by the Notenbank. The inclusion of the Landesgenossenschaftsbanken within the Bauernbank, beginning in 1951, eliminates certain duplications in interest payments to the Bauernbank, thereby making total interest receipts smaller. Finally, the lending of money to the various Konsumvereine has been taken away from the Bauernbank and is now done by the Notenbank. The Saxony Konsum business, however, was being handled by the Notenbank, as an exception, even before the reorganization of the Bauernbank was initiated.

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